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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 21st November 1951:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
81	No. 181-ITC(P.N.)/51, dated the 12th November 1951.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Declaration of Japan as a Soft Currency Country.
82	No. 61-TAG(3)/51, dated the 12th November 1951.	Ministry of Transport.	Rescission of the Motors Rationing Order, 1941.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 15th November 1951

No. 49-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Punjab Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Sardar Gurdial Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Officiating), Moga, Ferozepore District, Punjab.

*Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded:—*On the morning of 3rd September, 1951, Sardar Gurdial Singh received information that a gang of four armed men who had committed serious crimes in Amritsar and Kapurthala districts were seen mounted on horses in village Talwandi Dosanjh near Moga. He immediately mobilised all men available in Moga and rushed to the spot. There from a distance he saw the four armed men sitting near a well while their horses grazed in the adjacent fields. After taking stock of the situation, he decided first to separate the robbers from their horses. This operation was carried on successfully and the robbers did not know about it until their horses bolted. No sooner did the robbers see the police party than they took cover in a cluster of reeds nearby and opened fire at them. Undeterred by this Sardar Gurdial Singh deployed his meagre force and gallantly advanced, and dislodged the criminals from the reeds into the adjoining field. Here a pitched encounter went on for two hours. At about 2 P.M. Shri Kumar, Senior Superintendent of Police, to whom intimation had been sent earlier arrived with re-inforcements, and took over charge of the operations. A further advance under cover of bren gun fire was made and the outlaws were forced out of their entrenchment. They came in the open and then took cover behind a big tree keeping up an intense fire all the time. The police party succeeded in encircling them and finally Shri Kumar and Sardar Gurdial Singh led a combined charge which resulted in the complete destruction of the four outlaws. Of these, three were Military deserters from the Uri front. Three .303 rifles and over 200 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

On the 20th November 1949, information was received that the notorious and dangerous outlaw Balbir Singh son of Bhola Singh who was responsible for several murders and arson was seen along with his gang in a 'Shisham' forest near Daudhar, Police Station Nihalsinghwala. A police party under three officers, namely Shri Kumar, Commandant, Provincial Armed Police, Sardar Gurcharan Singh, Senior Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore and Sardar Gurdial Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Moga, proceeded towards the above spot. On reaching the forest, the party was deployed in three sections each under one of the gazetted officers for the purpose of combing the forest. They were met by a sudden volley from a thicket. The police party promptly isolated and encircled the spot, and then crawling under covering fire, reached within about forty yards of the thicket where the outlaws had dug themselves strongly in trenches. In order to avoid a stalemate and force the issue, these three police officers and a Bren Gunner made a rush for an entrenchment hardly fifteen yards from the thicket where the outlaws were. One of the dacoits stood up suddenly and fired at almost point blank range at Shri Kumar and Sardar Gurdial Singh who were leading. Fortunately, the shot missed. This outlaw was immediately shot down by the covering parties. Soon after this all firing from the thicket ceased and the police party rushed to the thicket where they found the notorious Balbir Singh lying dead. A .303 rifle, 60 empties and 35 rounds of living ammunition were recovered.

In these encounters Sardar Gurdial Singh displayed a high degree of personal courage and qualities of leadership and conspicuous gallantry.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

No. 50-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Sikkim State:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Thakur Sheoraj Singh, Superintendent of Police, Sikkim State, on deputation from Utta: Pradesh.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—One Man Singh an ex-I.N.A. personnel was appointed as a teacher in a privately organised school at Rangpo in Sikkim. As his conduct was found to be undesirable, he was dismissed by the School Committee. Enraged by this, he obtained a smuggled automatic pistol and made attempts on the life of a member of the School Committee and ultimately succeeded in killing him. As the Sikkim and Darjeeling Police were after him, he remained in hiding but threatened to kill the remaining members of the Committee. On receiving information that the culprit had appeared again in Rangpo, Thakur Sheoraj Singh was immediately sent down with eight Constables to capture him. The police party put a cordon round the house where the culprit was reported to be in hiding and placed logs and rocks against every possible exit. A siege was laid at 5 P.M. and warnings were shouted to the murderer. In spite of an all night vigil, the murderer refused to surrender and gravely threatened the raiding party in a mood of desperation. As there was no other way, Thakur Sheoraj Singh had the wooden flooring of three rooms pulled up, covering the opening all the time. Finally the murderer leapt from a kind of dug out below the remaining partitions, firing desparately. Two or three bullets narrowly missed Thakur Sheoraj Singh who, however, kept his stand and succeeded in shooting dead the murderer. The siege had lasted 20 hours and the murderer could have at any time shot Thakur Sheoraj Singh from his place of hiding. The latter deliberately placed himself in extreme danger virtually all alone particularly during the two or three hours during which the flooring was being uprooted. His escape was evidently providential. But for Thakur Sheoraj Singh's remarkably good shooting, the murderer would undoubtedly have taken a heavy toll of life.

Thakur Sheoraj Singh showed admirable pluck, calmness and courage in personally tackling an armed and desparate criminal at considerable personal risk.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

No. 51-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Madras Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Andi Naicker Vellawami Naicker (Deceased), Constable No. 176, Tirunelveli District.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On the night of 22nd May 1950 at 8-30 P.M. one Pandia Thevar and his three friends were waiting for a bus at a bus stand in Tirunelveli Town. When they were about to board a bus, Mookan alias Marimuthu Pandaram, a notorious District Criminal with several previous convictions, removed a purse containing Rs. 75 from the waist of Pandia Thevar. Pandia Thevar immediately caught hold of the accused and handed him over to Vellawami Naicker, Constable 176 of Tirunelveli Town Station, who was on duty at the bus stand. The constable took possession of the stolen property and tried to take the pick-pocket to the Police Station which is about two furlongs from the scene. As the accused resisted, the constable attempted to tie his hands, when the accused suddenly whipped out a knife from his waist, stabbed the constable on his neck and tried to escape. The constable, though seriously injured, continued to hold him firmly and there ensued a scuffle between them and the accused inflicted four more injuries upon the shoulder, left arm, head and the left thigh of the constable. Another constable who happened to be at the bus stand went to the rescue of the wounded constable but he was also attacked and received a stab injury above his left eyebrow. Three private persons

who intervened were also injured by the accused who made good his escape. The accused was eventually arrested, charged convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Tirunelveli.

Constable Vellaswami Naicker who was bleeding profusely was immediately taken to the hospital but unfortunately he succumbed to his injuries on the same night. The constable displayed exceptional courage in grappling with a desperate criminal who was armed with a deadly weapon and laid down his life in the discharge of his duty.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

No. 52-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Madras Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Palanisamy Shanmuga Velayudham, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—One Manavalan Pillai, a virulent gangster dacoit of Madurai who had gone underground for about 18 months was responsible for all acts of violence and had gathered around him a "Death Squad". Sri Anantaraman, Detective Inspector, located on 19th November 1949 night the house in which Manavalan and his "Death Squad" were hiding. He immediately set out to raid the house with Sri Shanmuga Velayudham and Sri Ponnambalam, Sub-Inspectors of Police and 4 sections of the Special Armed Police under Jamadar Ramakrishnan. The house was surrounded by the Police party at about 2320 hours despite the disadvantage of a very dark night. Sri Shanmuga Velayudham, Sub-Inspector of Police, approached the northern entrance of the house. When he was about 15 feet from the entrance, one of the violent members of the "Death Squad", suddenly rushed out and threw a bomb at the Sub-Inspector. Fortunately, the bomb missed its mark. He again raised his arm with intent to throw a second bomb at the Sub-Inspector when the latter promptly took out his revolver and fired one round in self-defence and shot the assailant dead. Thus came to an end the infamous career of a murderer and dacoit.

Shri Shanmuga Velayudham displayed great courage, coolness and conspicuous gallantry in handling dangerous situation.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

No. 53-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Madras Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Prince Johnson Jeyaraj, Sub-Inspector of Police, (Officiating).

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—In the months of February to May 1950 there were a number of dacoities and robberies on the various roads leading from Dindigul, Madurai Urban District. Organised efforts were made to track down the gangs that were responsible for these offences. Decoy bandies were used on various days, but without success. Finally, on the night of 28th May at 11-30 P.M. Shri P. J. Jeyaraj, Sub-Inspector of Police, accompanied by a Constable, was proceeding along the dindigul-Vadamadura Road. When they reached milestone 248/5, they came across about 8 dacoits who had stopped four bandies carrying tobacco bags and had actually removed one tobacco bag. Though the dacoits were numerically superior and were armed with aruvals and sticks, the Sub-Inspector without any hesitation whatsoever jumped down from his cycle and chased the dacoits single-handed across the open fields which were adjacent to the road. He caught one of the dacoits, Virumandi Thevan by name, who had been registered as District Criminal both in Mathurai and Ramanathapuram districts. As soon as he was caught all the other dacoits surrounded the Sub-Inspector in order to attack him and to rescue Virumandi Thevan. One of them actually attacked the Sub-Inspector with an aruval. In self-defence the Sub-Inspector drew out his revolver and opened fire and shot dacoit Chinna Thevan in the chest and killed him instantaneously. During this encounter dacoit Virumandi Thevan wriggled free and attempted to kill the Sub-Inspector with an aruval. The Sub-Inspector again opened fire and eventually arrested Virumandi

Thevan through whom valuable information regarding the ramifications of the entire organization was obtained.

Shri Jeyaraj displayed exemplary gallantry and rare courage in arresting at grave personal risk these desperate criminals.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

No. 54-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Madras Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Bheema Audiseshaih, Sub-Inspector of Police, (Officiating).

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On the night of 5th April 1950, a gang of desperadoes armed with sticks, spears, battle axes and knives, etc. raided Goranlavapalem, Guntur District and attacked the villagers whom they thought were helping the Police in subduing their activities. Shri Audiseshaih, Sub-Inspector of Police, who was camping at the village at that time was also a target of attack, as he was responsible for the arrest of several desperadoes and seizure of a cyclostyle machine and objectionable literature previously. The leader of the raiders attacked the Sub-Inspector with a spear and injured him in the chest. The Sub-Inspector, undaunted by the attack, opened fire with his revolver and killed the leader on the spot. As soon as their leader was shot down, the raiders ran away in different directions. The Sub-Inspector displayed exceptional courage and conspicuous gallantry in handling a dangerous situation and his action increased to a great extent the morale of the villagers.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

No. 55-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Madras Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Chirulama Muthaih, Constable No. 609, Special Armed Police.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On 2nd November 1950 a gang of armed raiders attacked Penuganchiprolu Police Station in Nandigama Taluk, Krishna District, and took away 15 muskets and ammunition from the Police Station. The next day Lance Naik Narayana, who was in charge of the Special Armed Police armed post at Indugumalli received information that some raiders were hiding in a redgram field near Malkapuram, a village at a distance of 3 miles from the post. He promptly hastened to the spot along with Constable Muthaih and some constables and when the police party was at a distance of 50 yards the raiders fired at them and retreated. The Special Armed Police party retaliated and gave hot chase to the raiders but as darkness intervened further pursuit was abandoned. Constable Muthaih saw in the meantime one of the raiders keeping watch with a .303 rifle and bayoneted him without giving him a chance to use his fire-arm. Eventually the Special Armed Police party recovered not only all the 15th muskets and ammunition looted from the Penuganchiprolu Police Station but also a sten gun belonging to the leader of the raiders. In this encounter, Constable Muthaih exhibited conspicuous courage and coolness in advancing towards an armed raider and in bayoneting him at considerable personal risk.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

No. 56-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Madras Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Masilamany Manual, Constable No. 989, Special Armed Police.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—Machakanti Ramakrishna Rao of Kesirajugudem, Khammam Taluk, Warrangal District, Hyderabad State was a deserter from the Indian Army and had left a trail of blood wherever he was operating. On 10th March 1949, two Sub-Inspectors belonging to the Intelligence Staff organised raids for the capture of the notorious raider with the help of the Special Armed Police, Madras, stationed at Madira. The party reached the outskirts of the village Brahmanpalli and leaving their truck about a mile away, marched on foot and cordoned off the village where the

wanted raider was reported to have been hiding. Constable 989 Manual spotted three persons slipping into the shrubs nearby and immediately going there, found Ramakrishna Rao concealing himself in the bush. He at once grappled with the raider who tried to shoot the constable with a (loaded) revolver. With great pluck and courage the constable snatched the revolver from the raider and held him tight. Ramakrishna Rao made another effort to break away but the Constable would not leave him until the other members of his party came to the rescue and took Ramakrishna Rao into custody with his revolver and 19 cartridges.

The constable displayed great devotion to duty and gallantry of a high order in grappling with the desperate raider armed with a loaded revolver.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

SHAVAX A. LAL, Secy.

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 16th November 1951

No. 62/14/51-Elec.-II(3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), the Election Commission hereby appoints each of the Officers specified in column 2 of the table below to assist the Returning Officer for the Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Rajasthan specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 of that table in the performance of his functions:—

TABLE

Name of Constituency 1	Assistant Returning Officer 2	
Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur	...	Additional Commissioner, Jaipur.
Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur	...	Additional Commissioner, Jaipur.
Alwar	...	Extra Magistrate, Alwar.
Ganganagar- Jhunjhunu	...	Additional Commissioner, Jaipur.
Bikaner-Churu	...	Additional Commissioner, Bikaner.
Jodhpur	...	City Magistrate, Jodhpur.
Barmer-Jalore	...	Shri Mohan Lal Agarwal, Additional Commissioner, Jodhpur.
Sirohi-Pali	...	Extra Magistrate, Pali.
Nagaur-Pali	...	Shri Mohan Lal Agarwal, Additional Commissioner, Jodhpur.
Sikar	...	Extra Magistrate, Sikar.
Jaipur	...	City Magistrate, Jaipur.
Tonk	...	City Magistrate, Tonk.
Bhilwara	...	Additional Commissioner, Udaipur.
Udaipur	...	City Magistrate, Udaipur.
Banswara- Dungarpur	...	Additional Commissioner, Udaipur.
Chittor	...	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chittorgarh.
Kotah-Bundi	...	Additional Commissioner, Kotah.
Kotah-Jhalawar	...	Additional Commissioner, Kotah.

New Delhi, the 14th November 1951

No. 62/15/51-Elec.-II(3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), the Election Commission hereby appoints each of the officers specified in column 2 of the table below to assist the Returning Officer for the Parliamentary constituency in the State of Saurashtra specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 of that table in the performance of his functions:—

TABLE

Name of Constituency 1	Assistant Returning Officer 2
1. Halar	... Personal Assistant to Collector, Halar District.

	1	2
2. Madhya Saurashtra	...	Personal Assistant to Collector, Madhya Saurashtra Dis- trict.
3. Zalawad	...	Personal Assistant to Collector, Local Self Government Department, Zalawad Dis- trict.
4. Gohilwad	...	Personal Assistant to Collector, Gohilwad District.
5. Gohilwad- Sorath	...	Deputy Collector, Kundla.
6. Sorath	...	Personal Assistant to Collector, Sorath District.

New Delhi, the 18th November 1951

No. 62/18/51-Elec.-II(2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), as modified by the Representation of the People (Application to Part 'C' States) Order, 1951, the Election Commission, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner of Bhopal hereby designates the officers specified in column 2 of the table below to be the Returning Officers for the Assembly constituencies in the State of Bhopal specified in the corresponding entries in column 1 of that table:—

TABLE

Name of Constituency 1	Returning Officer 2	
Shahjahanabad	...	District Magistrate, Bhopal.
Shishmahal	...	Additional District Magistrate, Bhopal.
Jhangirabad	...	Additional District Magistrate, Bhopal.
Bairagarh	...	Additional District Magistrate, Bhopal.
Huzur	...	Additional District Magistrate, Bhopal.
Berasia	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Berasia.
Nazirabad	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate,
Sehore	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Sehore.
Shyampur	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Sehore.
Ashta	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Ashta.
Kolri	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Ashta.
Ichhawar	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Sehore.
Nasrullaganj	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Goharganj.
Budhni	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Goharganj.
Ralsen	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Begumganj.
Begumganj	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Begumganj.
Sultanganj	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Begumganj.
Goharganj	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Goharganj.
Amravad	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Bareli.
Bareli	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Bareli.
SilwanI	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Begumganj.
Udaipura	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Bareli.
Deori	...	Sub-Judge and Magistrate, Bareli.

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 17th November 1951

No. F. 21(1)/50-C.—Shri V. Gangaraju has been duly elected as a member of Parliament representing the State of Madras vice Shri Kala Venkata Rao resigned.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 19th November 1951

No. F.66/50-SCA.—Corrigendum.—In the Supreme Court of India Notification No. F.66/50-SCA, dated the 29th October 1951, published in Section 1, Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd November 1951, under the heading “Ministerial Staff” insert figure ‘8’ after the letters ‘E.B.’ in the scale of pay shown against item No. 7 (Senior Clerks) in column 2 of the Schedule.

P. N. MURTY, Registrar.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 14th November 1951

No. D. 6928-F. 1/51.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 9th November 1951.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	RS.	ASSETS	RS.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	17,92,12,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	11,40,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,29,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	211,37,34,000	(a) Internal	1,09,50,000
(2) Other Governments	1,04,54,000	(b) External
(b) Banks	61,77,04,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	9,69,45,000
(c) Others	64,55,11,000	Balances held abroad*	210,52,37,000
Bills Payable	5,14,76,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	5,10,00,000
Other Liabilities	9,21,07,000	Other Loans and Advances	6,38,41,000
	<u>TOTAL</u> 363,09,86,000	Investments	108,34,24,000
		Other Assets	3,90,08,000
			<u>TOTAL</u> 363,09,86,000

*Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 9th day of November 1951.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	RS.	RS.	ASSETS	RS.	RS.
Notes held in the Banking Department	17,92,12,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1141,65,04,000		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued	1159,57,16,000		(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	583,15,11,000	
				<u>Total of A</u>	623,16,82,000
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES</u>	<u>1159,57,16,000</u>		B.—Rupee Coin		68,27,28,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		468,13,06,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
				<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>	<u>1159,57,16,000</u>

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 53.741 per cent.

Dated the 14th day of November 1951.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

New Delhi, the 20th November 1951

No. D. 7054-F.1/51.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 16th November 1951.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	25,50,70,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	10,65,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,75,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	202,11,38,000	(a) Internal	1,14,50,000
(2) Other Governments	8,02,12,000	(b) External	..
(b) Banks	61,55,48,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	9,44,45,000
(c) Others	64,67,88,000	Balances held abroad*	202,25,49,000
Bills Payable	4,60,48,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	5,05,00,000
Other Liabilities	10,66,23,000	Other Loans and Advances	6,20,67,000
	<u>TOTAL</u> 361,63,57,000	Investments	103,09,60,000
		Other Assets	8,79,76,000
			<u>TOTAL</u> 361,63,57,000

*Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 16th day of November 1951.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,50,70,000	A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
Notes in circulation	<u>1134,47,45,000</u>	(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000
Total Notes issued	<u>1159,98,15,000</u>	(b) Held outside India	..
		Foreign Securities	<u>583,15,11,000</u>
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES</u>	<u>1159,98,15,000</u>	<u>TOTAL OF A</u>	623,16,82,000
		B.—Rupee Coin	68,68,27,000
		Government of India	..
		Rupee Securities	468,13,06,000
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	..
		<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>	<u>1159,98,15,000</u>

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 53.722 per cent.

Dated the 21st day of November 1951.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 14th November 1951

SUBJECT:—Grant of Extension of validity of valid licences issued for import from U.S.A. which expired during the period of Dock Strike.

No. 182-ITC(P.N.)/51.—It has been reported that owing to a strike in the Atlantic Ports of United States of America there has been delay in the actual shipment of goods covered by the licences issued by the licensing authorities in India.

2. It has, therefore, been decided that import licences (other than those granted under Open General Licence No. XI and XV Concession Schemes) which were valid for shipment from the U.S.A. and which expired on and after the 1st October 1951 will be deemed to be valid for shipments from the U.S.A. at any time up to and including 15th January 1952 without any additional grace period.

New Delhi, the 15th November 1951

SUBJECT:—Import of Boric Oxide or Boric Acid Glasspowder or Boric Acid Anhydride.

No. 183-ITC(P.N.)/51.—The attention of importers is invited to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 20-ITC/51, dated the 12th June 1951, regarding Open General Licence No. XXIII, under which boric acid falling under Serial No. 31 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule, can be imported without a licence.

2. It has been decided that Boric Oxide or Boric Acid Glasspowder or Boric Acid Anhydride falling under Serial No. 31 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule should also be allowed to be imported under Open General Licence, XXIII.

New Delhi, the 19th November 1951

SUBJECT:—Import of spare parts of a major item against licences issued for import of the major item only—Procedure therefor.

No. 184-ITC(P.N.)/51.—Representations have been received from importers that they are frequently unable to import spare parts of a major item either (i) for want of sufficient quota for the specific spare parts or

(ii) because such spares fall under a different Serial Number of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

2. The question has been considered and it has now been decided to allow the import of spare parts and component parts [as defined in Custom Tariff item No. 72(3)] of a particular main article (e.g. Typewriters, Sewing Machines etc.) up to 5 per cent. of the c.i.f. value specified in the licence for that article subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. Permission to import spares against the licence for the main article will be subject to the following further conditions:—

- (i) No spare part which is for the time being on the prohibited list may be imported.
- (ii) The importers are able to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the spare parts imported are directly related to the main unit or article imported under the licence in question.

3. The Customs authorities have been suitably advised in the matter.

L. K. JHA, Joint Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th November 1951

No. 3/1-C.T(B)/51.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance, 1944 (Ordinance No. XXXIV of 1944), the Government of India are pleased to direct with reference to the late Ministry of Industry and Supply's Notification No. 5/2-T(2)/48, dated the 6th August 1949, that Shri S. R. Vasavada has been appointed as a member of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee, vice Mr. Hari Har Nath Shastri resigned.

PREM CHAND, Dy. Secy.

TRADE MARKS

New Delhi, the 17th November 1951

No. 118(5)Misc.(TM)/51.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 140 of the Trade Marks Rules, 1942, the Central Government hereby notifies that the following alteration has been made in the address and business address of Sri M. R. Lakshminarayana Rao in the Register of Trade Marks Agents, namely:—

For the entry—

“21/5, East Road, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City, and The All India Trade Marks Agency, 491, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City.”

the following entry has been substituted, namely:—

- (1) “The All India Trade Marks Agency”, Patents Designs & Trade Marks Agents, Diognal Road, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore-2, and
- (2) M. R. Lakshminarayana Rao, Registered Trade Marks Agent, East Road, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore-2.”

C. R. B. MENON, Dy. Secy.

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 24th November 1951

No. 1-T(13)/50.—In their Resolution in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 1-T(13)/50, dated the 8th September 1951, the Government of India had *inter alia* referred to the Indian Tariff Board for investigation an application for protection or assistance received in respect of ball bearings below 2" in diameter. The Government of India have now decided that the Tariff Board's investigation should cover all ball bearings irrespective of size.

K. N. KAUL, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 15th November 1951

No. F.27-15/51-G.3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Benares Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1951 (LV of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in its Notification No. F.27-15/51-G.3, dated the 3rd November 1951, namely:—

1. In entry No. 11, in Statute No. 17(1), for item No. (iv) the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(iv) two Deans who have been continuously in office as Deans for the longest period, to be members in rotation:

Provided that if more persons than two have been continuously in office as Deans for the same longest period, those two Deans who have been longest in service as University Professors or Professors, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the Deans for the purposes of this item.”

2. In entry No. 15, to clause (1) of Statute No. 25, the following Explanation shall be added, namely:—

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Clause, seniority shall be determined according to the following rules, namely:—

(a) if there are more persons than one who rank equally for the purposes of seniority, that person shall be deemed to be senior to the others who has for the longest period been continuously the Head of a Department;

(b) if there are more persons than one who rank equally for the purposes of seniority by reason of their being continuously the Heads of Departments, that person shall be deemed to be senior to the others who has for the longest period been continuously a University Professor or Professor, as the case may be.”

3. In entry No. 17, to clause (c) of Statute No. 26A, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that if there are more University Professors or, as the case may be, Professors, than one in any Department, no person shall be appointed to be the Head of any Department except in accordance with the provisions made in respect thereof by the Ordinances:

Provided further that where no such provisions exist in the Ordinances, it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor to exercise the powers vested in him under clause (4) of Statute No. 9, subject, however, to the conditions specified therein, and appoint one of such University Professors or Professors, as the case may be, to be the Head of a Department.”

ASHFAQUE HUSAIN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 16th November 1951

No. 47(3)/51-S.R.I.—The Government of India have decided to appoint an Advisory Committee to assist Government of India in the working and development of the Scientific Documentation Centre for India. The constitution and functions of the Committee will be as follows:—

Composition

Chairman:

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, F.R.S. Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

Members:

- (1) Dr. K. S. Krishnan, F.R.S., Director, National Physical Laboratory.
- (2) Dr. D. S. Kothari, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence.
- (3) Dr. C. G. Pandit, Secretary, Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (4) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, President, Indian Library Association, University of Delhi.
- (5) Shri T. Gonsalves, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.
- (6) Shri G. K. Chandiramani, Deputy Educational Adviser (Technical), Ministry of Education.
- (7) Dr. B. P. Pal, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (8) Dr. K. N. Mathur, Assistant Director, National Physical Laboratory.

Non-member Secretary:

Shri D. D. Gupta, Under Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

Functions

To advise the Government of India on all matters concerning the Scientific Documentation Centre for India.

T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 20th November 1951

No. LWI-47(4)/46.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules. They shall come into force with effect from the 20th November 1951:—

1. (1) These rules may be called Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules, 1951.

(2) These rules shall apply to all Labour Officers included in the Pool.

(3) The Pool shall, to start with, consist of all Labour Officers who are required to perform the duties specified in rule 11 in any undertaking except the Railways whether such officers are designated as Labour Officers, Labour Welfare Officers, Civilian Labour Officers or by any other name and whether they are appointed under a statute or otherwise.

2. *Definitions.*—In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Government or Government of India" means the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour.

(2) "Ministry concerned" means a Ministry of the Central Government and shall include a Head, of a Department subordinate thereto possessing appropriate powers which exercises control over an undertaking in which a Labour Officer is employed.

(3) "Undertaking" means a Central undertaking such as a Defence Installation, a Posts and Telegraphs Circle, Central Public Works Department and a Government factory where one or more Labour Officers are employed for performing duties specified in rule 11.

(4) "Worker" means any person employed in any undertaking directly or through any agency and for whose welfare the Central Government is responsible by Statute or otherwise.

3. *Number of Labour Officers.*—(1) In every undertaking where five hundred or more workers are ordinarily employed, there shall be appointed at least one Labour Officer: provided that, when the number of workers exceed two thousand one Labour Officer shall be appointed for every two thousand workers or a fraction thereof.

(2) Ordinarily no Labour Officer should work for more than 3 years under a Ministry concerned at one stretch.

4. *Recruitment.*—(1) Recruitment shall be made by the Government of India through the Union Public Service Commission.

Note.—In case of short vacancies where recruitment is permissible without consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, the Ministry of Labour may appoint a qualified person to such vacancy provided that where a suitable candidate selected by the Union Public Service Commission is available, he should normally be so appointed.

(2) Labour Officers shall be liable to be on probation for a period of one year which may be extended at the discretion of the Government for such period as it may think fit subject to a maximum of six months.

(3) During the period of probation a Labour Officer may be required to pass such examination or examinations as the Government may prescribe.

(4) If, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of the Labour Officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to prove efficient, the Government may discharge him after giving him a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such action, or may extend the period of probation as in sub-rule (2) above.

(5) On the conclusion of the period of probation, a Labour Officer may be confirmed provided a permanent vacancy is available for such confirmation. In other cases, successful conclusion of the period of probation will entitle an officer to further retention in service, subject to availability of a post.

5. *Qualifications*—

(1) *Essential.*—Candidates must be Graduates of one of the recognised Universities preferably in one of the Social Sciences such as economics, commerce and sociology.

Note.—Candidates selected as Labour Officers may be required to be conversant in one principal local language of their jurisdictions within a reasonable period of time.

(2) *Desirable.*—Preference will be given to candidates who have successfully undergone a recognised course of training in social work in such institutions as the Government may prescribe from time to time.

Note.—In the case of candidates who have not undergone a recognised course of training, it will be a condition of appointment that such candidates shall be liable to be deputed for training for about six months and their continued employment will be subject to successful conclusion of training. During the period of training, candidate would be entitled to draw 2/3rd of that pay.

(3) Preference will also be given to candidates with adequate experience of labour welfare work in organisations employing a substantial labour force and candidates with experience of other social and administrative work.

6. *Age.*—Candidates should be between 25 and 40 years of age. Upper age-limit may be relaxed in the case of permanent Government servants and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

7. *Scale of pay and status.*—(1) The Scale of pay of a Labour Officer shall be Rs. 275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.

(2) Higher initial pay may be allowed, at the discretion of the Government, to candidates with exceptional qualifications and/or previous experience.

(3) The officers will be Class II officers with Gazetted status.

8. *Leave, travelling allowance, medical attendance, pension, provident fund.*—Labour Officers shall be governed in respect of leave, travelling allowance, medical attendance, pension, provident fund and other conditions of service not provided for in these rules, by the same rules as may, for the time being, be applicable to Class II Officers of the Central Government generally.

9. *Conduct and discipline.*—(1) In day-to-day administrative and disciplinary matters, Labour Officers will be under the immediate control of the Head of the Establishment and the Ministry concerned to which they are posted.

(2) In the matter of disciplinary procedure, rights of appeal etc., Labour Officers shall be governed generally by the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules as applicable to Central Service Class II Officers.

(3) The power to remove or dismiss a Labour Officer subject to these rules shall not be exercised by any authority other than the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry concerned shall in a case where it considers that the punishment of removal or dismissal should be imposed, complete the enquiry and revert the officer concerned to the Ministry of Labour for such action as that Ministry may consider necessary.

(4) The Ministry concerned shall consult the Ministry of Labour before imposing any lesser penalty (except suspension) and in case of suspension shall report forthwith to the Ministry of Labour the circumstances leading to the imposition of that penalty.

10. *Postings and Transfers.*—Postings of Labour Officers and their transfers between undertakings under the control of different Ministries shall be regulated by the Ministry of Labour in consultation with the Ministries concerned. Transfers between undertakings under the control of the same Ministry shall be regulated by the Ministry concerned.

11. *Duties.*—The duties of Labour Officers shall be as follows:—

(i) to establish contacts and hold consultations with a view to maintaining harmonious relations between the management of the undertaking and workers;

(ii) to bring to the notice of the management of the undertaking the grievances of workers, individual as well as collective, with a view to securing their expeditious redress and to act as a negotiating officer with trade unions;

(iii) to study and understand the point of view of labour in order to help the management of the undertaking to shape and formulate labour policies and to interpret these policies to the workers in a language they can understand;

(iv) to watch industrial relations with a view to using his influence in the event of a dispute arising between the management of the undertaking and workers and to help to bring about a settlement by conciliation and arbitration;

- (v) to deal with wage and employment matters by joint consultations with the management of the undertaking and workers' representative bodies;
- (vi) to exercise a restraining influence over workers going on illegal strikes and over managements declaring illegal lockouts, and to help in preventing anti-social activities;
- (vii) to maintain a neutral attitude during legal strikes or lockouts and to help in bringing about a peaceful settlement;
- (viii) to ensure fulfilment on the part of the management of the undertaking of obligations, statutory or otherwise, concerning the application of provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder, and to establish liaison with the Factory Inspector and the Medical Services concerning medical examinations of employees, health records, supervision of hazardous jobs, sick visiting and convalescence, accident prevention and supervision of safety committees, systematic plant inspection, safety education, investigation of accidents, maternity benefits and workmen's compensation;
- (ix) to promote relations between management of the undertaking and workers which will ensure productive efficiency as well as amelioration in the working conditions and to help workers to adjust and adapt themselves to their working environments;
- (x) to encourage the formation of Works and Joint Production Committees, Co-operative Societies and Safety-First and Welfare Committees, and to supervise their work;
- (xi) to secure provision of amenities, such as canteens, shelters for rest, creches, adequate latrine facilities, drinking water, sickness and benevolent scheme payments, pension and superannuation funds, gratuity payments, granting of loans, and legal advice to workers;
- (xii) to help the management of the undertaking in regulating the grant of leave with wages and explain to the workers the provisions relating to leave with wages and other leave privileges and to guide the workers in the matter of submission of application for grant of leave for regulating authorised absence;
- (xiii) to secure welfare provisions, such as housing facilities, food stuffs, social and recreational facilities, sanitation, advice on individual personnel problems and education of children;
- (xiv) to advise the management of the undertaking on questions relating to training of new starters, apprentices, workers on transfer and promotion, instructors and supervisors, supervision and control of notice-board and information bulletins to further education of workers and to encourage their attendance at Technical Institutes;
- (xv) to suggest measures which will serve to raise the standard of living of workers and in general promote their wellbeing.

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

